

is to make sure that these never-ending appeals are terminated. We need to have a process so the people have their day in court or maybe 2 days in court and that they have the appeal process once and maybe twice but not dozens of times.

The time has come to speak out against this. It is too bad that we have to have the death penalty. I personally support it. If we are to have these laws on the books they ought to be enforced.

Whether or not you agree with the death penalty, you should agree that the law, whatever it is, should be carried out, and in this area it simply is not. If we are going to have a death penalty, we must ensure finality of justice after appeals have been exhausted. I think we should set very strict limits on what appeals should be allowed.

So, Mr. President, I call upon Members of this body, especially the Judiciary Committee, to use whatever authority they have to move legislation along that has been before this body before so that these writs of habeas corpus and other interminable delays be put to rest. We must move forward to end this endless appeal process that simply meets no standard of justice.

I appreciate the gravity of the capital offense, but at some point we have to ask, why, why do we even have these laws if we never carry out the sentence of the court. The current imbalance robs the victims and their families of the justice they deserve. It undermines the public's confidence in the system. I believe it also undercuts the deterrent effect of the death penalty.

Thank you, Mr. President.

Mrs. HUTCHISON addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Texas.

BOSNIAN SERB ATROCITIES

Mrs. HUTCHISON. Mr. President, I rise today to talk about the resolution that was passed, the sense of the Senate, last Friday unanimously by this body, speaking in the strongest terms to President Milosevic, who is, even as we speak, on his way to the United States to begin peace talks. I wanted to talk about it this morning because we did not really have a chance to debate it fully last Friday.

I wanted to pass it last Friday because I wanted the message to be on the record over the weekend about the continuing reports of atrocities, murders, and robberies taking place right now in the former Yugoslavia in the northwest area around Banja Luka. I want to highlight this, Mr. President, because we are hosting three Presidents Wednesday for peace talks, and there are still atrocities being reported in this area. I ask, how can we sit down at a peace table with three warring factions when the war is still going on?

So today I am going to talk about the sense-of-the-Senate resolution that was passed, and I am going to ask President Milosevic when he sets foot in the United States to announce that

these atrocities will stop, that neutral people will be able to go in and get an accounting for as many as 2,000 men that have not yet been heard from.

A U.N. report released 2 weeks ago charges that Bosnian Serbs are still conducting a brutal campaign of ethnic expulsion. Despite the cease-fire, Bosnian Serbs have been subjecting non-Serbs to untold horror, murder, rape, robbery, forcing people from their homes, and other atrocities.

According to the Assistant Secretary of State for Human Rights, John Shattuck, since mid-September and intensifying between October 6 and 12, many thousands of civilians in northwest Bosnia were systematically forced from their homes by paramilitary units, sometimes abetted by local police who were either too scared or unwilling to intervene, and in some instances by Bosnian Serb Army officials and soldiers.

These unfortunate events implore us to move with extreme caution regarding American involvement in this conflict. The intentions of the parties involved, now more than ever, call for prudent, not precipitous, judgment. Examples of ethnic cleansing persist in northwest Bosnia according to the U.N. reports based on interviews with refugees before and after the October 12 cease-fire.

Assistant Secretary John Shattuck has now gained access into that area. As many as 2,000 men have been separated from the main group of refugees. U.N. officials are trying to determine their fate amid fears that they may have been executed or sent to the front lines as forced slave laborers. The United Nations also reports that during the latest wave of expulsions, Moslems from Bosanski Novi near Banja Luka, were rounded up at the bus station. Draft-age men were separated from the rest and were held for 5 days without food or water. The U.N. spokesman in Zagreb reported that many refugees have been given just a few minutes to flee their homes and that girls as young as 17 have reportedly been taken to the woods and raped. Elderly, sick, and very young refugees have been driven to remote areas and forced to walk long distances on unsafe roads and cross rivers without bridges.

The United Nations has condemned this barbaric treatment of civilians in the strongest possible terms. According to the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, more than 2,000 Moslems and Croats have been forced from their homes since mid-September in Bosnian-Serb-controlled areas. Only about 10,000 are believed to remain, which before the war was home to a half million Moslems and Croats. And what is most distressing is the evidence we have seen of recent atrocities committed by the Serbs after the cease-fire was signed on October 12. It appears that, as a result of recent Bosnian and Croatian advances, the Serbs have lost ground. In an attempt to consolidate their control, they are engaged in a campaign of systematic and widespread

abuse aimed at cleansing the territory they still hold of remaining Croats and Moslems.

With peace talks scheduled to begin in the United States tomorrow and with the President having clearly indicated his intention to send as many as 20,000 American troops into the heart of this conflict, these new reports of Serbian atrocities are of grave concern and should give us pause.

For the Bosnians, this latest outrage by the Serbs must seem to be a dreadful repeat of what happened last summer during the Serb conquest of Srebrenica in eastern Bosnia. In that episode, thousands of men were taken out and executed by firing squad, according to survivors, and, in fact, the reports just this weekend in the Washington Post confirmed new sightings of mass graves where thousands of people are buried. These sightings were made from satellite photos taken by our intelligence sources. So we know the horrible stories of what happened at Srebrenica, as reported by refugees, is, in fact, unfortunately and sadly true.

But what is even more unfortunate, Mr. President, is that things like this may continue as we speak, and we must do something about it. We must learn from what happened in Srebrenica and recognize that they could be doing it right now, and we must protest.

In fact, Mr. President, the Senate did protest. We passed a resolution that says the following:

It is the sense of the Senate that the Senate condemns the systematic human rights abuses against the people of Bosnia and Herzegovina. With peace talks scheduled to begin in the United States on November 1, 1995, these new reports of Serbian atrocities are of grave concern to all Americans.

The Bosnian Serb leadership should immediately halt these atrocities, fully account for the missing, and allow those who have been separated to return to their families. The International Red Cross, the United Nations agencies, and human rights organizations should be granted full and complete access to all locations throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina.

This resolution was passed unanimously by the U.S. Senate last Friday. We must act now to make sure that these atrocities are stopped and that neutral sources are able to verify that they have stopped and account for the 2,000 missing men.

President Milosevic is going to set foot in Wright-Patterson Air Force Base very shortly today. He should immediately announce—and we call on him to immediately announce—that these forces of terror have been stopped, that these atrocities have been stopped. And to show his good will in these peace talks, he should immediately allow for an accounting of the missing people in Bosnia right now. That would be the very first and best step he could make to show that he is, indeed, sincere about wanting to bring peace to this area.

Mr. President, the Senate spoke forcefully. I hope we are being heard. If we can stop even one murder from happening, it will be worth it.

I wanted to draw attention to the very strong statement that the Senate made last week. I hope that we can use this opportunity, as President Milosevic comes into our country, to ask him to show his good faith by saying that people will be accounted for and the atrocities will stop.

Thank you, Mr. President. I yield the floor.

Mr. CRAIG addressed the Chair.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CRAIG] is recognized.

ATROCITIES IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. CRAIG. Mr. President, let me join my colleague from Texas in her most clarion call this morning to the humanity of the world that this Nation be a part of stopping the atrocities that are allegedly going on in the former Yugoslavia. It is, without question, a great human disaster under any measurement.

I appreciate the words of my colleague from Texas this morning. She has been an outspoken, clear voice on this issue for the last good many weeks as these reports have come in to remind us and push this Senate and this country in the direction of causing a settlement to occur there that is just for both sides. I thank my colleague for that.

TRANSPORTATION APPROPRIATIONS FOR FISCAL YEAR 1996

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, the Transportation appropriations bill for fiscal year 1996 which the Senate will consider and pass today is of vital importance to the State of New Jersey. As the most populated State in the Nation, efficient and effective transportation is critical to the economic well-being of my State.

This year's Transportation appropriations bill provides more than \$650 million in transportation investment to my State. This investment provides good paying jobs in the short term and in the long term will create and maintain the infrastructure that New Jersey needs to attract and keep a strong work force.

Mr. President, I would like to highlight some of the important provisions in this year's bill which I was able to secure for the Garden State.

Transit is an intricate part of northern New Jersey's transportation plan. The single largest component of New Jersey's transit initiatives is the urban core. I appreciate the cooperation that I received from Chairman HATFIELD on funding the Secaucus transfer portion of New Jersey's urban core at \$80.25 million. Once completed the Secaucus transfer will link the Bergen and Mainlines to the northeast corridor, providing access to Newark and midtown

Manhattan for Bergen County residents. To date I have secured a total of \$436 million for urban core projects.

In addition to the urban core and transit formula assistance, New Jersey will be receiving \$12.5 million to begin construction of the Hamilton Intermodal Facility, \$1.15 million to develop a park-n-ride facility on the Garden State Parkway at interchange 165 and \$3 million to support the National Transit Institute at Rutgers.

While this bill will provide New Jersey drivers with transit alternatives, it also recognizes that cars will continue to play a major role in travel within the State. Total highway program spending in the bill amounts to \$19.9 billion, an increase of \$454 million over last year, and nearly 96 percent of the ISTEA authorization. New Jersey should expect to receive some \$500 million in formula highway assistance as a result of this funding level.

To make roads in New Jersey as productive as possible this year's bill includes \$1.5 million for TRANSCOM. TRANSCOM is a consortium of 15 transportation and public safety agencies in New Jersey, New York, and Connecticut. Over half of the congestion on my region's roadways is due to traffic incidents and it is TRANSCOM's mission to improve interagency response to such incidents. The funding will be used by TRANSCOM to build upon existing programs to provide the region's transportation agencies with the tools necessary to strengthen their transportation management activities and their delivery of services to the traveling public.

Mr. President, on March 23, 1994, shortly before midnight, a 36-inch-diameter pipeline ruptured catastrophically in Edison Township, NJ. The explosion and fire eventually destroyed eight buildings in the Durham Woods apartment complex. An estimated 2,000 residents were displaced due to the explosion. It was only through the diligent and heroic efforts on the part of numerous local and State agencies that the pipeline explosion did not cause numerous fatalities. This year's bill includes \$28.75 million to allow the office of pipeline safety to aggressively prevent another Edison from ever happening again.

In addition to the funding this bill provides to New Jersey, it also includes other bill and report language of interest to my constituents.

The legislation before us today honors one of the great statesmen of New Jersey, former Congressman Bill Hughes. Renaming the FAA Tech Center the William J. Hughes Technical Center is a deserved tribute to Bill. It is a fitting show of appreciation for his hard work on behalf of the people of the Second District and the State of New Jersey.

Mr. President, included in this year's committee report is language which continues to direct the FAA to withhold Federal funding from runaway expansion at Princeton Airport until an environmental assessment is completed, and community involvement is

certified by Secretary of Transportation Peña. This is not just an air noise issue. It is a quality of life issue. I am hopeful that we can continue to operate the Princeton Airport in a manner that is compatible with community needs.

The coast of New Jersey is the State's recreational and economic jewel. A provision in this year's bill prohibits the Coast Guard from closing any multimission small boat units. The Coast Guard had recommended closing a number of its rescue stations, including four in New Jersey—Shark River, Townsend Inlet, Salem, and Great Egg.

Mr. President, having better, more efficient transit systems and roads will improve the quality of life for thousands of commuter on a daily basis. I am glad that as ranking minority member of this Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee I was able to secure this funding, as well as the bill and report language for New Jersey.

COMMEMORATION OF HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, last week, the people of Hungary commemorated the 39th anniversary of the Hungarian people's massive uprising against Soviet Communist dominated rule. October 23, Hungarian Independence Day, marked a time when thousands of armed citizens battled the Red Army's military might and held the country for some 2 weeks. President Arpad Goncz, whom I met with last week, was one of those who risked his life for his country's freedom—long delayed, but finally achieved. The bravery of those freedom loving Hungarians, 10,000 of whom risked and lost their lives, will be remembered forever.

As Hungary's Foreign Minister Lazlo Kovacs told a gathering at a Budapest ceremony last week, "the heirs of 23 October 1956 are all those who * * * today contribute with their sacrifices to the creation of a flourishing, democratic, and independent Hungary." The Hungary of 1995 is well on the road to full democracy. In my meeting last week with President Goncz, we discussed Hungary's economic progress, its successful participation in the Partnership for Peace, as well as NATO expansion. No doubt about it, Hungary will be among the first of the new democracies in Eastern Europe to join NATO and I look forward to that day—which I hope will be in the near future. In addition, we discussed Hungary's concerns about the treatment of Hungarian minorities in the region, and developments in the Balkans. President Goncz and I both agreed that a fair peace settlement in the former Yugoslavia, fully recognizing the rights of all nationalities, was crucial for any kind of permanent regional stability. I assured President